

American

NEWS & VIEWS

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President Obama's Proclamation on Martin Luther King Jr. Day*Honor King's memory with community service, president says*

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
January 15, 2010

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY,
2010

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., challenged our Nation to recognize that our individual liberty relies upon our common equality. In communities marred by division and injustice, the movement he built from the ground up forced open doors to negotiation. The strength of his leadership was matched only by the power of his words, which still call on us to perfect those sacred ideals enshrined in our founding documents.

"We have an opportunity to make America a better Nation," Dr. King said on the eve of his death. "I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight that we, as a people, will get to the promised land." Though we have made great strides since the turbulent era of Dr. King's movement, his work and our journey remain unfinished. Only when our children are free to pursue their full measure of success -- unhindered by the color of their skin, their gender, the faith in their heart, the people they love, or the fortune of their birth -- will we have reached our destination.

Today, we are closer to fulfilling America's promise of economic and social justice because we stand on the shoulders of giants like Dr. King, yet our future progress will depend on how we prepare our next generation of leaders. We must fortify their ladders of opportunity by correcting social injustice, breaking the cycle of poverty in struggling communities, and reinvesting in our schools. Education can unlock a child's potential and remains our strongest weapon against injustice and inequality.

Recognizing that our Nation has yet to reach Dr. King's promised land is not an admission of defeat, but a call to action. In these challenging times, too many Americans face limited opportunities, but our capacity to support each other remains limitless. Today, let us ask ourselves what Dr. King believed to be life's most urgent and persistent question: "What are you doing for others?" Visit www.MLKDay.gov to find Martin Luther King, Jr., Day of Service projects across our country.

Dr. King devoted his life to serving others, and his message transcends national borders. The devastating earthquake in Haiti, and the urgent need for humanitarian support, reminds more us that our service and generosity of spirit must also extend beyond our immediate communities. As our Government continues to bring our resources to bear on the international emergency in Haiti, I ask all Americans who want to contribute to this effort to visit www.WhiteHouse.gov/HaitiEarthquake.

By lifting up our brothers and sisters through dedication and service -- both at home and around the world -- we honor Dr. King's memory and reaffirm our common humanity.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim January 18, 2010, as the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday. I encourage all Americans to observe this day with appropriate civic, community, and service programs in honor of Dr. King's life and lasting legacy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-fourth.

BARACK OBAMA

Facts on U.S. Government's Haiti Earthquake Response*Covers safety, health, rescues, food and water, more*

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
January 18, 2010

United States Government Haiti Earthquake Disaster
Response Update

On January 12, a massive earthquake struck the nation of Haiti, causing catastrophic damage inside and around the capital city of Port-au-Prince. President Obama has promised the people of Haiti that "you will not be forsaken, you will not be forgotten."

The United States Government has mobilized resources and manpower to aid in the relief effort. Below please find some key facts and examples of government actions to date. All numbers below are accurate as of noon, Monday, January 18.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

The U.S. continued to coordinate America's relief efforts in Haiti with the United Nations and the international community:

- President Obama spoke for the second time with both UN Secretary General Ban and Brazilian President Lula to discuss the efforts of the UN, Brazil, the U.S., and others to help the people of Haiti. In particular, the President discussed further coordination of our work on the ground together and expressed his support for the UN and the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The President conveyed his appreciation to President Lula for his country's leadership of MINUSTAH, and the two leaders discussed their shared goal of closely coordinating efforts with the government of Haiti and the international community.
- The UN Security Council members convened today to hear the latest assessment from the UN Secretary General, who had just returned from Haiti. The United States delegation introduced a resolution that would increase the ceiling for troops and police supporting the UN mission (2,500 more troops and 1,500 more police, for a total of 8,940 troops and 3,711 police). Ambassador Rice later issued a statement reiterating U.S. and international solidarity with the people of Haiti, expressing condolences for the lives lost in Haiti, including those of the UN community, and pledged our continued support for the government of Haiti and the UN as the entire international community continues to help rescue, recover, and rebuild throughout the country.

AIRPORTS & AIRSPACE

- The airfield is open for 24/7 operations and has a 100-aircraft per day capacity.
- USAF air traffic control and airfield management personnel continue to manage air operations at the airport with approval of the Government of Haiti.
- There are 33 helicopters supporting relief operations and conducting operations to 9 landing zones. An additional 15 helicopters are scheduled to arrive in Haiti within the next 24 hours. These helicopters are operating out of nine landing zones, including five drop-off points.

SAFETY & SECURITY

- The major focus of military efforts is establishing water distribution sites, and delivering fuel, food, and medicine.
- Approximately 11,274 military personnel are on the ground or afloat.

- 5 U.S. Navy ships are on station, including the USS Carl Vinson. 5 additional vessels are scheduled to arrive over the course of Monday, 1/18.

- 5 Coast Guard cutters are in the area, joining a host of Coast Guard assets in the area working day and night to support military air traffic control, conduct damage assessments and rescue people in need of assistance.

- Coast Guard cutter Forward arrived off Port Au Prince 1/13 and was the first U.S. asset on the scene.

- 3 additional cutters – Mohawk, Tahoma, and Valiant – have arrived in the area and are providing support and supplies. Tahoma and Valiant are flight deck and communications coordination capable, and the Tahoma is loaded with water and medical supplies.

- The cutter Oak arrived in Port Au Prince and will deliver water and medical supplies in addition to conducting hydro surveys and service to Aids to Navigation. Oak has 20-ton operating crane built into it.

- The Crimson Clover, a covered, roll-on roll-off barge with two 46-foot extendable ramps and a top-loader for discharge operations, is in Port Au Prince and has begun unloading operations.

- 7 Coast Guard C-130 airplanes are conducting evacuations of U.S. personnel and other support services as directed by the U.S. Embassy; a Coast Guard C-144 is conducting airborne surveillance and imagery of the port; and 5 Coast Guard helicopters are conducting evacuations and other support.

HEALTH

- 265 HHS medical personnel are on the ground in Haiti:

- Doctors, nurses, paramedics, emergency medical technicians, and other medical personnel who are a part of the National Disaster Medical System and the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. HHS activated the National Disaster Medical System and the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps to assist in relief efforts in Haiti.

- HHS medical teams have begun seeing patients.

- More than 300 patients were seen yesterday at a Haitian orphanage, most with acute medical problems.

- A pediatric surgeon from the HHS International Medical Surgical Response Team performed surgery on a child yesterday aboard USNS Carl Vinson.

- A Disaster Medical Assistance Team and the

International Medical Surgical Response Team today will see patients at a GHESKIO clinic in Port-au-Prince.

-- Members from a Disaster Medical Assistance Team will also see patients today at the Haitian Coast Guard base in Killick, Haiti.

- The USNS Comfort is currently underway and expected to arrive on 1/20 with 600 medical personnel on board.

EVACUATION & RESCUES

- A total of 2,971 Americans have been evacuated.

- FEMA is coordinating and supporting the deployment of state and local Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams from across the country to Haiti.

-- Currently, 6 USAR teams (511 total personnel) are on the ground in Haiti. These teams are made up of specially-trained state and local first responders and come from across the country.

-- U.S. USAR teams have rescued 37 individuals, and 69 rescues have been successfully conducted by the 27 international USAR teams.

-- Each USAR team includes approximately 70 team members.

FOOD & WATER

- More than 89,800 lbs of cargo has been delivered.

- A total of 20 pallets containing 27,000 Humanitarian Daily Rations have been delivered to Port au Prince, as well as three pallets of medicine and hygiene pallets.

- The Department of Defense provided three water purifications treatment units and delivered twelve 3,000 gallon water bladders and 18 pallets of bottled water.

- Military helicopters airlifted 26,000 Humanitarian Daily Rations from Guantanamo Bay to Port au Prince.

- A DoD C-17 conducted an airdrop of 40 Container Delivery System bundles (20 MREs/20 water).

How to Help Support Relief Efforts

- Contribute online through ClintonBushHaitiFund.org.

- Text "QUAKE" to 20222 to charge a \$10 donation to the Clinton Bush Haiti Fund (the donation will be added to your cell phone bill).

- Find more ways to help through the Center for

International Disaster Information (www.cidi.org).

Get Information about Friends or Family

- The State Department Operations Center has set up the following phone number for Americans seeking information about family members in Haiti: 1-888-407-4747 (due to heavy volume, some callers may receive a recording). You can also send an email to the State Department. Please be aware that communications within Haiti are very difficult at this time.

Joint Communiqué of Governments of Haiti and the United States

Secretary Clinton, President Préval pledge cooperation on relief efforts

U. S. Department of State
Office of the Spokesman
January 17, 2009

President René Préval of Haiti and Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton of the United States of America met in Port-au-Prince in the wake of the catastrophic earthquake of January 12, 2010 and its tragic aftermath, and issued the following joint communiqué:

Recognizing:

the long history of friendship between the people of Haiti and the people of the United States and their mutual respect for each other's sovereignty;

the grievous suffering of the people of Haiti, including the massive loss of life, widespread injuries, and extensive damage to public infrastructure and private property;

the urgent need for an immediate response to the requests by the Government of Haiti and the paramount importance of safe, swift and effective implementation of rescue, relief, recovery, and reconstruction efforts;

the current, unprecedented challenges facing the Haitian Government; and

the January 15, 2010 conversation between President Obama and President Préval underscoring the urgency of the needs of Haiti and its people, President Obama's pledge of the full support of the American people for the Government and people of Haiti in relation to both the immediate recovery effort and the long-term rebuilding effort, and the two Presidents' commitment to coordinate assistance among the various parties, including the Haitian Government, the United Nations, the United States and the many international partners and organizations on the ground;

President Préval, on behalf of the Government and people of Haiti, welcomes as essential the efforts in Haiti by the Government and people of the United States to support the immediate recovery, stability and long-term rebuilding of Haiti and requests the United States to assist as needed in augmenting security in support of the Government and people of Haiti and the United Nations, international partners and organizations on the ground;

Secretary Clinton, on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, reaffirms the intention of the United States, through its assistance, to stand by the Haitian people in this time of great tragedy; and

President Préval and Secretary Clinton jointly reaffirm that the Governments of Haiti and the United States will continue to cooperate under this shared understanding to promote the most safe and effective rescue, relief, recovery and reconstruction efforts possible.

U.S., International Community Conquering Problems to Help Haiti

By Scott Orr
Staff Writer

Washington — Tons of food, water and medical supplies are reaching the survivors of last week's earthquake in Haiti and U.S. military personnel are on the ground to speed the distribution of aid and maintain security.

"We're moving ... from help being on the way to delivering that help," said National Security Council Chief of Staff Denis McDonough. Over the weekend, emergency workers succeeded in overcoming many of the challenges that kept millions of frustrated Haitians waiting for relief to arrive.

The Obama administration began mobilizing resources almost immediately after the magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck on January 12, deploying military personnel and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) workers to the Caribbean island nation.

Obama vowed that the U.S. would help Haiti rise from the rubble and that U.S. aid would continue well after the emergency had passed: "You will not be forgotten," the President said.

But even as aid began flowing this weekend, Haiti remained in the grips of desperation as tens of thousands of dead were mourned and survivors waited for provisions to be distributed.

By January 17, the USAID reported it had provided more than \$111 million in humanitarian assistance to Haiti. In addition to food and water, the U.S. relief package included hygiene kits and rolled plastic for use in the

construction of shelters.

Also headed for the Caribbean was the USNS Comfort, an 894-foot (272-meter) floating hospital, with 12 operating rooms and 1,000 beds. The Comfort left Baltimore on January 16 and was expected in Haiti sometime this week.

Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton reiterated Obama's commitment to a long-term U.S. involvement in Haiti during a meeting January 16 with Haitian President René Préval in Port-au-Prince.

"As President Obama has said, we will be here today, tomorrow and for the time ahead," she said.

The first wave of U.S. relief workers focused on finding and rescuing victims trapped in the rubble of destroyed buildings. Next came the job of opening the airport at Port-au-Prince to allow relief supplies and workers to get in.

Over the weekend, 27 search-and-rescue teams from around the world rescued dozens of people trapped in collapsed buildings. Besides Haitians, 27 nations and the U.N. have reported citizens missing or dead in the disaster.

A major step forward came on January 15, when the Haitian government gave the U.S. temporary control of the Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince. After restoring power and taking over the control tower, the U.S. Air Force said the airport was operating around the clock at a pace of 90 aircraft per day, which increased to 100 per day.

The same success could not be replicated at the port of Port-au-Prince, which was badly damaged by the earthquake. The Pentagon says the port will be unable to resume accepting vessels for 60 to 90 days, though some relief ships have been able to dock.

USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah said, with the airport operational, relief workers are looking for other routes to get commodities into Haiti and to develop enhanced distribution networks within the country.

"This happened Tuesday just before sundown and almost immediately, the president pulled us together and ordered a swift and aggressive, comprehensive and coordinated response. And that's what we're trying to deliver," Shah said on Fox News.

The United Nations' Undersecretary General for Humanity Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Sir John Holmes said on MSNBC that relief workers faced multiple challenges in getting supplies into the country, then distributing them. "And then we need to make sure

we can do it in a fair manner, distributing that food and water (so) it doesn't cause a riot," he said.

Meanwhile, Vice President Joe Biden and Department of Homeland Security Secretary Janet Napolitano met with Haitian-American leaders in Miami to reassure them of the administration's commitment to Haiti.

"The president does not view this as a humanitarian mission with a life cycle of a month," Biden said. "This is going to be a long slog."

Napolitano noted that Haitians already in the U.S. would be allowed to remain for an additional 18 months, but warned that those attempting to enter the U.S. illegally would not be permitted to stay.

Also on January 16, President Obama turned to his predecessors, former Presidents George W. Bush and Bill Clinton, to lead an international fund raising effort. They set up a Web site, www.clintonbushhaitifund.org, to collect donations.

"The critical needs in Haiti are great, but they are also simple: food, water, shelter, and first-aid supplies. The best way concerned citizens can help is to donate funds that will go directly to supplying these material needs," Bush and Clinton said in a joint letter.

Aid Distribution Set Up in Port-au-Prince; Relief Flights Expand

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — Aid distribution points are being set up around the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince, as U.S. military helicopters continue around-the-clock operations to get food and water to those who have been without any relief for more than four days, say U.S. officials.

The number of flights into Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince has risen to more than 100 aircraft per day and the airport has received more than 600 short tons of relief supplies since operations began early on January 13, the White House said January 17. The 30 military helicopters from the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard are operating out of nine landing zones and drop-off points.

Relief flights into Toussaint Louverture are regulated by an internationally agreed two-tier priority system so that what is most needed gets immediate access and the remainder arrives in a structured system, but all flights eventually arrive and offload supplies, U.S. officials said at an afternoon briefing from Port-au-Prince January 18. A higher priority has been given to relief flights from the U.N. World Food Programme, which is bringing in food

for immediate distribution.

The WFP is planning to establish a tent camp on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince for about 100,000 people.

Army Lieutenant General Ken Keen, deputy commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) who was in Port-au-Prince on an official visit at the time of the earthquake, said the Haitian government has designated four distribution hubs in the city and the United States was assigned to run one of them. "We had passed out water and rations and medical supplies all day long, as long as we had supplies at that location," Keen said.

The U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) operates the other three distribution hubs. Keen said there are plans to shift responsibility to U.S. personnel to operate those distribution hubs so Brazilian Major General Floriano Peixoto, who commands MINUSTAH, can redirect his personnel to security missions. The U.N. force provides primary security assistance to the Haitian police, Keen said. During an early briefing January 18, Keen said he and Peixoto, who have been friends for nearly 25 years, meet and discuss the mission every day.

"They are doing an extremely exceptional job in carrying out their mission at this time, and we're working very closely with them under very difficult circumstances," Keen said. He characterized the current security climate in Haiti as stable, and the full range of relief operations are being conducted without restriction because of poor security.

"It truly is a partnership, with us trying to focus our efforts in the area of humanitarian assistance," Keen said, "which allows MINUSTAH to continue the great job that they have done for so many years in the area of security and stability."

Keen said that while the United States will eventually have committed 10,000 U.S. military personnel to the relief and recovery operations in Haiti, only about half of those personnel will actually be on the ground and delivering assistance. "We're only one part of this, and the international community plays a very critical role." He pointed out Canada, "which has brought in forces and is going to be supporting in areas that we have not reached yet."

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon briefed the U.N. Security Council January 18 on his findings after returning from Port-au-Prince and meeting with Haitian President René Préval. "I saw vast destruction and vast need," Ban said in New York. "Haiti needs immediate and urgent support, and it requires a massive response from the international community."

Ban told reporters after his briefing to the Security Council that he has asked to raise the number of U.N. police officers in the mission by 1,500, about 67 percent over current levels, and recommended boosting U.N. security forces by 2,000, a nearly 30 percent increase, for a minimum of six months.

"The heartbreaking scenes I saw yesterday compel us to act swiftly and generously, today and over the longer term," Ban said. "The whole country, the whole city, has been devastated. And it's unprecedented."

Former U.S. President Bill Clinton, the U.N. special envoy to Haiti, arrived in Port-au-Prince January 18 along with relief supplies and immediately began helping offload cargo. He was set to meet with Préval and other Haitian leaders to find out what more the United Nations can do. Clinton and former President George W. Bush have set up a global outreach effort to collect funds for relief and recovery.

Since relief operations began, before the first U.S. personnel arrived to support the Haitian government, U.S. humanitarian assistance has reached \$111,269,341, according to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Assistance from the international community began forming quickly across the globe. Préval said at a donors' conference in the neighboring Dominican Republic that Haiti will need assistance for a nearly complete reconstruction of Port-au-Prince and other areas that will take years to complete. Dominican President Leonel Fernández has proposed the creation of a \$2 billion-a-year fund to finance Haiti's recovery over five years. And European Union institutions and member states have offered more than 400 million euros (\$575.6 million) in emergency and longer-term assistance to Haiti, according to news reports.

Canada will host a meeting of foreign ministers in Montreal on January 25 to look at Haiti's needs. Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade has proposed that African nations offer Haitians resettlement, news reports said.

WATER URGENTLY NEEDED

The Haitian government has said water distribution is the most urgent need for people in the capital and the surrounding neighborhoods, and has asked for water containers and water purification tablets, USAID said. "A shortage of trucks and fuel, exacerbated by the airport's limited capacity to receive, warehouse and dispatch relief supplies, continues to hamper relief efforts in and around Port-au-Prince," USAID said in its daily report. The report indicated that "relief supplies must continue to be

distributed by road due to the structural instability of earthquake-damaged houses."

The port in Port-au-Prince was destroyed by the earthquake and will take 60 to 90 days to rebuild, but in the meantime a Navy ship was expected to arrive January 18 that can roll cargo on and off without a pier. Other ship cargo has been diverted to a port in the Dominican Republic for shipment overland.

According to USAID, the Haitian government has asked that all donor countries collaborate closely with the government and the U.N. mission to ensure a more effective humanitarian response. "In addition, the [government of Haiti] has required that all distributions for the next two weeks occur through or in coordination with MINUSTAH, primarily due to increasing security concerns," USAID said.

Since their arrival, U.S. urban-search-and-rescue teams have found and rescued 39 people, and international teams have rescued 71 people, Tim Callaghan, senior regional adviser for Latin America and the Caribbean for USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, said January 18.

HEALTH CARE OVERWHELMED

The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reported that the availability of health facilities remains limited, according to USAID. PAHO reports only a limited number of functioning centers, run primarily by international nongovernmental organizations. A temporary field hospital at the U.N. logistics base quickly reached capacity and can no longer accept new patients, USAID said. A team from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has been sent to Port-au-Prince to help local authorities along with the PAHO team.

U.S. officials said a Haitian orphanage was turned into a field hospital and treated 300 patients January 17. One of those cases had to be evacuated to the aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson for surgery, and a pediatric surgeon was sent to the ship to perform the surgery.

A medical support team from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and a USAID health officer are in Port-au-Prince to augment the healthcare capacity of the Port-au-Prince General Hospital and to deliver supplies, food and water. "Doctors at the hospital report a caseload of more than 2,000 individuals," USAID said.

Military Provides Humanitarian, Security Assistance in Haiti

By Merle David Kellerhals Jr.
Staff Writer

Washington — The security situation in Port-au-Prince and the outlying areas is not perfect, though the Haitian police and a U.N. security force are performing reasonably well after sustaining losses of personnel in the earthquake that struck January 12, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Merten said in an interview January 18 from the embassy.

Merten, in an NBC News interview, said the Haitian police are in charge of protecting the Haitian people, "keeping law and order here. But as I said, their capabilities are limited." They are being supported by a U.N. force, the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH).

"They've been doing an excellent job. I want to particularly salute the Brazilian troops who are here, who've done a fabulous job," Merten said. American troops "are standing by in cases where neither the Haitian police nor the U.N. troops can provide security. In most cases, the Haitian police and the U.N. forces have been able to handle the situation."

Army Lieutenant General Ken Keen, the deputy commander of the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) who happened to be in Port-au-Prince at the time of the earthquake and is the coordinator of operations there, said in an interview January 17 that the principal purpose of U.S. military forces in Haiti is to provide humanitarian assistance, "but the security component is going to be an increasing part of that. We do need, obviously, a safe and secure environment to continue and do the best we can with the humanitarian assistance."

While there has been some unrest, looting and strife in a few instances, Merten said, overall relief efforts have been moving reasonably well. "There clearly have been a few instances where people are ... tired and desperate, and they are reacting in ... that fashion when the food and water appear."

Merten said it is impossible at the moment to put a price on the damage. He said there are an incredible number of people left homeless, including many U.S. embassy staff.

"It's an awful situation," he said. "And they're going to be starting just about from zero in Port-au-Prince."

U.S. MILITARY IN HAITI

By January 17 the United States had sent 5,800 military

personnel to Haiti, either on the ground or stationed on U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ships in and around the island nation, the White House said.

Approximately 7,500 additional military personnel are expected to arrive by January 18, the White House statement added.

Haitian President René Préval said U.S. troops were being asked to help the U.N. security force keep order while relief efforts are continuing, and to assist his overstretched police force. SOUTHCOM spokesman Jose Ruiz told reporters that the goal is to have about 10,000 U.S. troops in the area participating in the dual mission of humanitarian assistance and security assistance.

Alain Le Roy, the U.N. peacekeeping chief, told reporters that the U.N. Security Council would be asked on January 18 to approve increasing the number of U.N. troops and police in Haiti by an additional 1,250 personnel.

In one instance near a former country club and golf course estate, a group of U.S. Army soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division set up a makeshift operating base near where about 50,000 Haitians had set up a camp. Lieutenant Colonel Mike Foster told reporters that when he and his men first tried to enter the camp and distribute relief supplies, they were nearly overrun by the desperate earthquake survivors. He and his men withdrew to their base camp. Food and water could not be distributed in the camp in that situation.

Shortly after that, several Haitian volunteers came forward to help organize food distribution and help in keeping order inside the camp, Foster said, and then the distribution process moved ahead.

"They were the ones who got all of the kids up the hill and brought them first, not us," Foster said. "I think that's an enormously positive step. The handful of times you may have seen a guy or two want to get rowdy, they policed those guys up themselves. I think that is very, very important to how this continues to flow," Foster said, according to a news report from the American Forces Press Service.

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